

A NEW SPECIES OF HYMENOPPAPPUS (ASTERACEAE-HELIANTHAEAE)

FROM COAHUILA, MEXICO.

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Hymenopappus, including the present novelty, is a small genus with only 11 species, one of these being widespread in the western United States with several intergrading allopatric infraspecific taxa (i.e., H. filifolius with 12 varieties). Since my early monograph of the group (Turner, 1956) only a single new species of the genus has been proposed by another, H. glandulopubescens by Waterfall (1957). This is a synonym of Bahia glandulosa, as correctly noted by McVaugh (1984).

It came as a surprise, therefore, to happen upon the present novelty in a recent packet of plants transmitted by James Hinton, son of the well-known Mexican collector, G. B. Hinton. Within a fortnight of this reception I received yet another collection of the same species from Dr. Andrew McDonald who affirmed the information on the original collectors label, locally dominant in subalpine forests.

The present taxon, with perhaps equal merit, could have been treated as an altitudinal variant of the poorly known Hymenopappus flavomarginatus, much as I treated the intergrading altitudinal populational variants of H. filifolius, noted above. In spite of its overall similarity to the aforementioned species, it is such a strikingly beautiful and, so far as known, populationally isolated, taxon that it would be demeaning to proclaim it something less than a species.

Hymenopappus hintoniorum B. L. Turner, sp. nov.

H. flavomarginatus accedens sed habitibus robustioribus, capitulis amplioribus, floribus multioribus (plus quam 100), phyllariis rosaceis.

Robust biennial herb to 1.5 m high. Stems terete, striate, white-tomentulose throughout. Leaves of the basal rosette bipinnately dissected, 8-24 cm long, 4-8 cm across, the divisions 1-2 mm wide, tomentulose on both surfaces; petioles 3-7 cm long; stem-leaves like those of the rosette but reduced, largely epetiolate and with fewer divisions. Heads eradiate, hemispheric, arranged in a handsome, terminal, cymose-panicle up to 15 cm high and 30 cm across. Involucres broadly campanulate, 3-4 seriate, eximbricate, 9-10 mm high, 15-20 mm across; bracts broadly oval, undulate or erose, decidedly scarious, yellow or rosy, 7-9 mm long, 6-10 mm wide. Receptacle convex, epaleate. Disk florets numerous

(100+); corollas yellow, ca 3.5 mm long; tube ca 2 mm long, densely glandular-pubescent, ca 1 mm long, the lobes ca 0.8 mm long, reflexed. Achenes (immature) 4-sided, obpyramidal, ca 3.5 mm long, sparsely puberulent along the angles, pappus a scarious crown 0.2-0.4 mm high.

TYPE: MEXICO. Coahuila: Municipality Arteaga, Sierra del Coahuilín, 3250 m; edge of pine forest, locally dominant, 23 June 1984, G. B. Hinton et al. 18876 (holotype TEX; isotypes to be distributed by J. Hinton).

Additional specimen examined: MEXICO. Coahuila: Sierra Coahuilón, 3400-3500 m, S side, subalpine zone dominated by *Pinus hartwegii*, 18 Jun 1985, A. McDonald 1532 (TEX).

*Hymenopappus hintoniorum* is a lovely plant with numerous large rosy heads. It occurs in subalpine forests from 3200-3500 meters where it has been described as locally "dominant" by both known collectors. *Hymenopappus flavomarginatus* I. M. Johnst. also occurs in the general region of *H. hintoniorum* but it is a smaller plant with fewer, smaller, heads and has a much wider distribution. It generally occurs at lower elevations (2000-2400 m), being especially abundant in the white gypseous hills about Cerro Potosi.

It is a pleasure to name this attractive subalpine endemic (which might well prosper in a British garden) for the G. B. Hinton family, originally from England but presently Mexican citizens working out of their hacienda in San Rafael, just below the western aprons of Cerro Potosi.

#### LITERATURE CITED

- McVaugh, R. 1984. *Bahia*, in *Flora Novo-Galiciana* 12: 110.
- Turner, B. L. 1956. A cytotaxonomic study of the genus *Hymenopappus* (Compositae). *Rhodora* 58: 691-694.
- Waterfall, U. T. 1957. A new Mexican species of *Hymenopappus*. *Rhodora* 59: 97.